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the surface contained few Entomostraca, but these increased at this level during the night, the Copepoda appearing before the Cladocera, the maximum being attained at 4 A.M. The night catches at the surface and at 20 meters contained great numbers of Ceratium in division. Migration, reproduction, and growth are all factors in this increase in the nocturnal plankton in the superficial layers. No report is made upon the total vertical content of the water, and the data do not afford any clue to the extent of the migration suggested. The position of the thermocline is not indicated.

C. A. K.

**Plankton of the Oder.**<sup>1</sup>— This potamoplankton is characterized by Schröder as variable, being at a minimum during the winter when the stream is frozen, and in March when it is at flood and full of silt. It attains a maximum during a period of low water in the latter part of the summer. The plankton of the main current is less abundant than that of contiguous bays or of adjacent ponds supplied by the river. It is suggested that the plankton content of flowing water is inversely proportional to the fall of the stream. At all times the phytoplankton of the Oder is relatively small, and is largely composed of diatoms. In the shallower and warmer water of the ponds the Bacillariaceæ are replaced by the Chlorophyceæ and Phytomastigophora. Thus, in general, the diatoms thrive best in cooler water, as in mountain lakes and cold streams, while shade and access of running water favor their development in ponds. In the plankton of the Atlantic Ocean, also, the diatoms predominate in the arctic waters, and are replaced by the Peridinidæ and Schizophyceæ in warmer regions.

C. A. K.

**Notes on Nematode Parasites.**— 1. It is not often that one is called upon to record valuable contributions to zoölogical literature from the pen of a botanist, but the recently published work of Stone and Smith<sup>2</sup> on nematodes is deserving of more than passing notice. The root-galls produced by certain species of this group are the cause of considerable damage among cultivated plants, and the authors, who were drawn to investigate the subject by reason of its economic importance and bearing on their own department, have given it

<sup>1</sup> Schröder, B. Planktologische Mitteilungen, *Biol. Centralb.*, Bd. xviii (1898), pp. 525-535.

<sup>2</sup> Stone, Geo. E., and Smith, Ralph E. Nematode Worms, *Division of Botany, Bull. No. 55, Hatch Experiment Station Mass. Agr. College* (November, 1898). 67 pp., 12 plates.